POLO GROUNDS—Baseball.
FTAP I HEATIKE—" Mons."
FTANDARD THEATIKE—" Twins."
THAULA THEATER—" Der Fellprediger."
UNION SOLARE THEATIRE—" My Sweetneart."
WALLACK'S THEATIRE—" Old Heads and Young Hearts,"
ETH AVV.NUE THEATIRE—" (U. U. & CO.")
1470 STREET THEATIRE—" Cordella's Aspirations."

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 1.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-A dispatch was received in St. Petersburg from General Komaroff explaining his conduct at Penjdeb; the statement of a Russian defeat was reiterated. === The English Budget showed a large deficit. === Aizpuru, the insurgent in Panama, surrendered.

DOMESTIC .- Documents were found to prove that Congressman Henley was naturalized as an American citizen. = Much damage was done by the recent storm. —— A tramp robbed a train in Indiana, and nearly killed an express messenger and a baggage-master. —— The bill to reduce the price of gas in New-York City was deteated in the Assembly. ____ Italians blew up with dynamite a house that was occapied by Magyars, in Pottsville, Penn., but killed no one. — Committees were formed to feed the locked-out miners in Pennsyl-

Vania.
CITY AND SUBURBAN, -General Grant resumed work on his book. ==== Arrival of the Russian cruiser Stre'ok. = Richard Short in court. = == Railroad pool settlements abandoned. ==== Ferdinand Mayer acquitted. —— The new Cotton Ex-change opened. —— The Metropolitans beaten. Slosson won the billiard tournament. More awards at the Dog show, = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 83.95 cents. - Stocks dull, except in spots, and after a late advance closed with few material changes.

THE WEATHER, -TRIBUNE local observations indicate slightly warmer; cloudy weather and light rain to-day, and cooler, fair weather to-morrew. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 70°; lowest. 45°: average, 607g°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

Whatever else Higgins may be, he is certainly no laggard in the cause of spoils. He had a quires the census to be taken in June. made out a short time ago of 400 employes of the Treasury Department who were not within the Civil Service law, and he remarked that he should immediately begin a "reform" among these unlucky men. He has just begun it by discharging four laborers and two watchmen whose names were on the list. Oh, Higgins means "business"!

A plausible argument in favor of putting the Park Department on a different basis is furnished by the petty squabbles which occur from time to time among the Park Commissioners over the election to the presidency of the Board. The president is paid, the others are not; and so for some time the four commissioners agreed to let each one hold the office three months in the year. But now Mr. Crimmins says that he "won't play" at this game any longer. When children get into a tangle like this over a prize or a plaything, it is sometimes considered wise not to let any one of them have it. Perhaps the Legislature may take the hint and reform the Department.

The decisive defeat of the Gas Commission -bill in the Assembly will be a surprise to most people and a disappointment to gas consumers in this city. It is a pity that the friends of the measure did not act on the suggestions which THE TRIBUNE gave them in the early stages of the discussion, to amend the bill, and thereby rid it of various objectionable clauses. It may be that these ought not to have defeated the measure, and that it was risky to attempt making changes; but certainly it would have been better to make the attempt weeks ago, rather than put it off till yesterday and then get the bill defeated in the effort.

The arrival of the Russian cruiser Strelok at this port, to be soon followed probably by the British corvette Garnet, which has been watching it during the last month, causes some apprehension among captains of merchant vessels under both flags, and will no doubt suggest to many people the possibilty of a sea fight beese vessels somewhere in this neighborhood. In case of a declaration of war between England and Russia, the two ships would become belligerents, but New-York harbor, as well as three miles from its entrance, is neutral water, and under Section 5,288 of the Revised Sta utes they would have no right to remain within our jurisdiction, nor to make hostile demonstrations against each other here. Moreov . , when one of them left port the other would be required to remain twenty-four hours longer.

Mr. Barclay Henley, recently elected to the House of Representatives from California, says life is too short for him to make any more exmations to show that he is a citizen of the United States and not of Mexico. It is painfully true that life is short; but, really, we do not see how Mr. Henley can avoid wasting a portion of the precious remnant of his existence in explanations when Congress meets and his right to a seat in the House is questioned. In our Washington dispatches will be found copies of documents which on their face cer-sainly indicate that Mr. Henley is a naturalized lurid passages as this from a volume of medita-

citizen of Mexico-or was when the Republic was an Empire. Whether Mr. Henley explains or not, no one can deny, we think, that explanations will be in order about next December.

The Senate has passed a bill fixing the pay of the officers of the New-York City Court, increasing the expenses thereby \$4,000 a year. It is not stated whether this measure has passed the Assembly or not; but if it has not been approved by that body, it probably will be, soon, along with a lot of others of the same character. If the Governor could be depended upon to veto a bad bill when he sees it, we might reasonably expect that this particularly bad one would never become a law. The regulation of the salaries of court officers in our city courts should be left to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. This has been remarked before; but no amount of iteration seems to convince the Legislators at Albany that they tinker too much with the private affairs of this city.

GOVERNOR HILL'S CENSUS VETO.

It seems to have been an unfortunate accident for the Democratic party that tossed Governor Hill into a place intended for a statesman. To gain a petty personal advantage he sacrifices alike the interests of the public and of his party. That is the only explanation which can be given of his remarkable veto of the Census bill. He informs the Legislature that it must adopt his narrow views or he will suspend the Constitution of the State. His views are the outgrowth of a petty attempt to secure a little patronage, and are in direct conflict with all precedents since the passage of the census law of 1845, and in opposition to the course of Governor Tilden and the Democratic Assembly of 1875, and to the action of the Democratic House of Representatives of 1879. The Governor was not even sustained altogether by the votes of his own party representatives in the present Legislature. But rather than recede from his untenable position he declares that no census shall be taken, although the Constitution commands that one shall be taken this year "under direction of the Legislature." Governor's entire course in this matter has been that of an unwarrantable assumption of power, and he ends it with a veto in which he perverts A law on the statute books since 1855 directs

the Secretary of State to appoint census enumerators on or before the first Monday in May, and requires the taking of the census to begin on the first day of June. Governor Hill recommended the Legislature to change the law and empower the various county clerks to appoint the enumerators. That attempt to divide responsibility was for the purpose of securing a little patronage by taking from the Republican Secretary of State and giving to the Democratic county clerks in New-York, Kings and certain other counties the appointment of enumerators. Foiled in that attempt the Governor suddenly discovered that the enumerators must pass a Civil Service examination. By his order, and with the approval of the Secretary of State, the Civil Service Commissioners classified the enumerators so as to require them to pass a non-competitive examination. Some time later the Governor ordered the Commissioners to change the classification of enumerators so as to require them to pass a competitive examination. This would require an outlay of \$7,000. The Commissioners protested against it on account of lack of time and money, and because it would bring Civil Service Reform into contempt. General Walker, a recognized authority and the Superintendent of the Federal Census, gave it as his opinion that such examinations for the short time the enumerators were to serve "would be unnecessarily clumsy and costly and actually objection bo and inappropriate." The Civil Service Commissioners were obliged to obey the Governor, and now in his veto he attempts to make it appear that their action was a voluntary one. The Legislature refused that appropriation, because it would be a waste of money and would defeat the operation of the law which re-

An act passed by Congress in 1879 affirmed that the State census is subsidiary to the Federal census, and directed the payment from the Federal Treasury of one-half the expense of the State census when it shall be so taken as to be available for purposes of comparison with the Federal census. That act requires the census to be taken in June. Secretary Lamar required under it the filing out of four schedules-population, agriculture, manufacture and mortality, for which he would pay the State about \$120,000. To secure this Federal contribution it was necessary to waste no time in useless and costly competitive Civil Service examinations, as recommended by the Governor. The Legislature, therefore, passed an act simplifying the schedules used in 1875, limiting the time of enumeration in cities to two weeks instead of the month occupied in 1875, and otherwise reducing the cost to the State of the census to about \$200,000 in comparison with the \$391,000 expended under Governor Tilden's administration in 1875. That is the

bill the Governor vetced. In doing so he says that such a census would cost the State \$400,000, which is palpably incorrect. Being simpler it would not cost so much as that of 1875, and he ignores also the Federal contribution. The assertion that such statistics, other than an enumeration of papulation, are worthless is ridiculous. It is not likely that the Legislature will take any turther action on this matter. The enumeration of the inhabitants would undoubtedly increase the Democratic representation in the Legislature from New-York and Brooklyn, and that party can thank the Governor for defeating it. The Republicans having discharged their duty can afford to let the Governor assume the responsibility of deleating a constitutional requirement.

MR. KEILEY KICKED UP-STAIRS. The susceptibilities of the Italian Government have been respected. The President has transferred Mr. Keiley from Rome to Vienna, where no objection can be raised to his presence as the diplomatic representative of the United States. A change of base became a question of expediency as scon as reminiscences of his Richmond harangue were published, and a matter of necessity when he undertook to justify his denunciations of the act of "usurpation" whereby Victor Emmanuel had "infamously" occupied Rome in violation of Papal rights. The President has acted wisely in shifting him from a diplomatic post where he would have been certain to make himself personally obnoxious to the Court and the Ministry. It is a pity that he could not have been extinguished under a consulship, instead of rewarding him tor past and present follies by promoting him to a higher diplomatic post than the one first offered him; or, better still, favored with a polite invitation to resume his relations with the exclusive circles of Richmond society.

We observe with feelings of deep concern that The Evening Post is pursuing Mr. Keiley

published in 1866:

I hope to live to see the day when the infamou atrocities of Hunter in the Valley of Virginia will have a fitting historian; when the monatrous tyransy and knavery of New-Orleans rule will be exposed; when the secrets of the bastiles will be given up; when the mur-ders of Tennessee and Missouri will be heralded to the world; and above all, when the story of that hellish carnival of just and rapine and outrage and arson and murder and nameless villanies which Yankee poets and magazines euphoniously name the "Great, March from brush and a free hand, that manking may shudder again to think of the crimes committed in the name of liberty.

Well, we do not ourselves admire either the sentiments or the rhetoric of "this roaring, inevitably disappoint somebody most grievranting friend of liberty"; and we agree for ously, and that he was far more likely to disaponce with The Evening Post in its estimate of sentative of a Government founded on a gross and bloody violation of his own rights to a "Government guilty of a gross and bloody vis-"lation of the Pope's rights." But what has the country to expect when a Democratic President is elected mainly by the united vote of the Solid | may not be disturbed. South? The Confederate brigadier, with his by-gone denunciations" of the "monstrous tyranny and knavery" of the Yankees, and the " hellish carnival of lust and rapine and outrage and arson and murder and nameless villanies' of the Union armies, comes to the front and demands the most responsible positions at home and abroad under the Government he once sought to betray and destroy. If The Evening Post preferred to have "roaring, ranting friends of liberty" like Mr. Keiley remain in the background, it ought not to have labored for the election of a Democratic President, overstraining thereby both its morals and its resources of defamation.

The logic of political tendencies is already apparent in a studied refinement of phrases discernible in the diplomatic correspondence of the State Department. Secretary Bayard in his letter to the Colombian Minister, published this week, dwells with ostentatious fervor upon the fact that the United States Government could not maintain its original position to the effect that the Confederate cruisers were pirates or privateers; and in speaking of the Southern tebellion he uses the smooth phrase, " the civil war." Naturally, the Secretary finds it necessary to be careful in his language when he has recruited the diplomatic service with Confederate brigadiers and Northern Copperheads, As this is a Democratic Administration placed in power mainly by the States recently in rebellion, the Secretary of State respects the sensitiveness of the new diplomatic service and avoids irritating Southern veterans by harsh references to the lost cause. The Evening Post ought to be equally considerate in allowing Mr. Kedley to go to Vienna without calling him to account for his literary recreations.

THE ALARM AT QU'APPELLE. The alarm at Fort Qu'Appelle appears to be justified by the practically defenceless character of the place. Though it is called a fort, there are really no defensive works there. 'An old log hut is the original "fort," and there does not appear to be even a stockade. Qa'Appelle, moreover, lies so low that even if it possessed fortifications they would probably be untenable, being commanded by neighboring elevations on all sides. The Government has a large quantity of supplies stored at the place, but they are in a building on a hill some distance from the settlement, and could not be defended against a serious attack. The place is a centre of Indian reservations, which surround it to the number of twenty. The Indians and half-breeds constitute the majority of the population, and their cupidity is excited by the knowledge that the stores are so exposed.

There were recently eight companies of volunteers at Qu'Appelle, but even if none of them have been withdrawn for active service elsewhere they would be unable to make a stand against a general Indian attack, not so much because of their numerical weakness as because their assailants could fire down upon them, and they would have little or no shelter. Of course any disaffection among these reservation Indians would make necessary the recall of General Middleton, and would paralyze the movements against Riel by breaking the lines position of the place renders it incapable of a prolonged defence, the removal of the Government stores to a more tenable situation appears the most rational course. Qu'Appelle, judging from the descriptions, is better adapted to the purposes of a trap than a centre of resistance and a support to the troops in the field. If Riel can bring about a rising of the Indians who surround it, he will have freed himself from General Middleton without the necessity of fighting a battle.

SORE-HEARTED KENTUCKY.

Mr. Henry Watterson, who has just been pay ing his respects to the President, was represented as saying the other day, in re, ly to the inquiry why he did not visit the White House. that "he proposed first to see whether this was a Democratic President." Mr. Watterson's curiosity, not to call it anxiety, was of course pardonable. He will remember that The Louisville Courier-Journal tried several times to be quite severe, during the last campaign, because it was alleged that Mr. Cleveland was not what genuine free-traders call a "tariff-reformer." And he may dimly remember that, when THE TRIBUNE pointed out the impropriety of getting votes by false pretences, it was severely and positively replied that the Democratic party and its candidate were not deceiving or swindling the people at all. Perhaps not. But if not, whence this lofty indignation in the bosom of the chivalric free-trader of Kentucky? Simple justice is done Mr. Watterson, no

doubt, in believing that he is a sincere and honest opponent of the protective tariff. If the paper which he is supposed to control does not foully misrepresent him, he hates with a perfect hatred-wnat he, no doubt, would call a holy hatred-the system of protection, and all its forms and phases, and the Democrats who excase defend or aid it, or shelter it from the wrath of the people who, he fancies, are outrageously robbed by it. If Mr. Watterson is a sincere and honest man, he would as soon think of sharing the proceeds of a burglary with the cracksmen as to share in the distribution of public office and public plunder secured electing a "Randallite" through false pretence that he was a free trader, or a free-trader through the false pretence that he was a follower of Mr. Randall. But Mr. Cleveland was in point of fact elected by one or the other of these modes of swindling, and Mr. Watterson may well be melancholy and indignant when he perceives that

As all men have human frailties, and even Mr. Watterson with the rest, it may be inferred that he would much rather be one of the persons who did not, than one of the persons who did, get swindled in the late election. It is human nature to conceive that the very best place for a boil is on some other man's nose. Mr. Watterson would not himself defraud anybody, of course. But if there must be swindling, and a victim of swindling, he would prefer that the victim should not be named Watterson. Hence

tions written by him in a military prison and mind the conviction that, first, somebody was swindled, and second, and infinitely worse, that the person swindled was named Watterson. This gives an accentuation and a vigor to his virtuous indignation which, it may be proper to add, not seldom imparts blueness to the surrounding atmosphere where he sojourns.

He was warned, however. If he gave due attention to the perusal of THE TRIBUNE, during the campaign, be must many times have had borne in upon his mind the conviction that a candidate who could get elected by seeming a protectionist in New-York and New-Jersey, and a free-trader in Kentucky and Indiana, must point distant and Democratic Kentucky than his effrontery in offering himself "as the repre- near-by and doubtful New-York. If this never occurred to Mr. Watterson, his natural perspicacity for once deserted him, in his intomperate zeal to elect anything under the sun labelled Democratic. Let him console himself. The gray is above the blue, though the tariff

DRAWING MR. GLADSTONE

So serious a statesman as Mr. Gladstone appears at a disadvantage in meeting the broadshle of questions to which a Prime Minister is exposed in every crisis of foreign affairs. Lord Palmerston was master of the art of chaffing his political opponents: Lord Beaconsfield assumed an air of pro found mystery, and clouded the situation with glittering generalities; but Mr. Gladstone has a ponderous way of dealing with one of the growing abuses of Parliamentary privilege. He takes up his parable with impressiveness of manner, paraphrases his own expressions, gradually whittles the meaning out of his well-turned sentences, and drops the subject without anybody being the wiser for his explanations. Not long ago when asked to explain the precise nature of the understanding reached in regard to the outposts, he rejected the expression "agreement" as conveying a somewhat fallacious idea of what had taken place, and substituted for it the word " arrangement," greatly to the amusement of the House. In his great speech on the war credit, another verbal distinction is made, the understanding between the two Governments being represented as nothing less than a " solemn covenant." The Prone Minister's sincerity in modifying these expressions is not to be called in question. At the outset be could not arraign Russia for a breach of moral obligation, and being closely pressed to answer inconvenient questions, he had recourse to what his friends must admit to be superfluous refinement of expression, or what his critics will be justified in pronouncing downright quibbling.

No Government ought to be exposed several hours a day to a cross-examination so vexatious and so barren of useful result as that witnesed at Westminster at every sitting. Certainly when there are negotiations pending with a foreign Power with a view to averting war, and public policy precludes premature explanations of diplomatic secrets of the highest importance, an overworked Prime Minister ought not to be harassed by the inquisitiveness of the Opposition. No unbiassed observer can read the proceedings of the present Parliament without being convinced that attempts have constantly been made to " draw" Mr. Gladstone by means of inopportune and unnecessary questions, and to entangle him in his talk without reference to the interests of the country. If he had Lord Palmerston's resources of humor and epigram, or Lord Beaconstield's political tact, he would readily dispose of wily antagonisis and chronic bores; but being the most serious statesman of the generation, he submits daily to the hardships and vexations of meddlesome and unprofitable cross examination. On an occasion of supreme importance, such as the voting of the war suits, the House of Commons is awed by his solemnity of manner and moral earnestness. But ordinarily the temptation to worry and badger the Grand Old Man" is too strong for partisans and busybodies to resist.

Ichahod! Holman is to become a junketer! The freat Objector is to yield to the sybaritic seductions of a special Investigation Committee! the Watch-Dog of the Treasury (one of 'em) is to squander the people's money! He and his con mittee to look into some Indian affairs will travel in a Pullman car! And have a pienie all over the Pacific Coast! At the expense of a Nation that yearus for Jeffersonian simplicity!

It is not surprising that the settlers on that part of the so-called Crow Creek and Winnebago Reservation, in Dakota, which was opened to settlement on February 27 by President Arthur, are protesting gainst President Cieveland's proclanation of April 17, annulling his predecessor's order and commanding them to vacate their new homes on pain of foreible ejectment. The question of the right of the Indians to these lands is a rather complicated one, and it is probable that Congressor the courts, or both, will be invoked before it is settled with the acquiescence of all concerned. President Arthur's action may have been basty and ili-advised, but on the other hand, it is unquestionably a hardship that persons to whom one executive order guaranteed peaceful possession should be turned out by another a few weeks later. They request the President to postpone action until the matter can come before Congress, and declare their intention, in case of his refusal, to demand from the courts recompense for all losses sustained. A circular issued in their behalf estimates the number of settlers at from 6,000 to 8,000, and their investments at \$200,000. This estimate may be a gross exaggeration, and it is not improbable that among the settlers are numerous professional landgrabbers and squatters; but many of them are doubtless acting to perfect good faith, and their claims deserve candid consideration.

The Atlanta Constitution says that the only genuine Civil Service reform is the placing of honest Democrats in the offices. Yes, but you know there are several thousand offices.

Colonel Lamont's theory of himself is that he constitutes the balance-wheel of the Administration, Accepting this modest notion, the recent illness of the Colonel may explain the curious succession of blunders Mr. Cleveland has lately committed. We take pleasure, therefore, in congratulating Mr. Lamont on his recovery, and trust he will hang a monkey-wrench on the Administration's safetyvalve without delay.

Graduates of Brown University will regret to learn of the death of Professor George L Chace at the ripe old age of seventy-seven. From 1833 to 1870 he was actively connected with the college as Professor of Chemistry and as President ad interim, and he was alike respected for his intellectual force, scholarly attainments and genial manners. His interest in the students under his charge was evinced not only by painstaking and well-ordered instruction in the class room, but also by delightful hospitality in his own house. He was one of the most popular professors in a college remarkable for closeness of intercourse between the faculty and the students. He was also an emineutly wise and good man, active in public and private charities, and respected for his manliness and robust virtues.

The Coal Oil Democracy of Ofilo has received a bad blow in the appointment of John H. Putnam as Consul at Honolulu. As Editor of The Ohio Statesman, Captain Putnam for years hurled at the Payne-Book walter dynasty invective, denunciation and

Notwithstanding the depressed state of mind which afflicts a good many cotton brokers, the new Cotton Exchange building was opened yesterday with appropriate exercises, in which no sign of despondency appeared. The entire community offers the cetton men many good wishes for happiness and prosperity in their new quarters.

It is all very well to " be sure you are right, then go ahead," but the Englishmen are chafing because it takes Mr. Gladstone such a long time to find out it does not please him to have forced upon his | that he is right, and, meanwhile, the Russians, who |

don't care at all, apparently, whether they are right or wrong, seem to be going ahead like a ho afire. Many Englishmen would probably like to relieve Mr. Gladstone, just now, of some considerable portion of his conscientions scruples.

The series of readings and recitals by American authors from their own works, which have been attracting large and cultivated andiences in the Madon Square Theatre this week, have shown good elocution as well as good writing among our literary men.

If all the native Colombians are as poorly informed of the treaty obligations of this country in the rebel Aizpurn jerked so suddenly out of office, the presence of our troops there may have a bene ficial influence in an educational way. The deposed General thinks that Commander McCalla wrong in occupying Panama. When he considers what would certainly have resulted but for the salutary floating of the Stars and Stripes, he must value the lives of his countrymen at a very insignificant figure. -

York papers, in reporting the suit against ex-Senator Chaffee and D. H. Moñat, growing out of transactions in Little Pittsburg mining stock, to magnify the fact that Mr. Blaine bought Little Pittsburg shares. The same papers failed to allude to the fact that ex-Senator William H. Barnum was president of the company, and Abram S. Hewitt a

PERSONAL.

Ex-Governor R. M. McLaue, of Maryland, with his wife and daughter, sailed for France, in the Normandle, Wed-

Senator Edmunds and family, who arrived here from Washington on Tuesday, have gone to their home, in

Mr. Brayton Ives returned Wednesday from a six weeks isit to the Pacific Slope. He went directly to San Franteco by the Union and Central Pacific route, and after a reck or two in California, returned to Granger, and by week of two in California, residued to Oranger, and by the Oregon Short Line Railway proceeded to Oregon. He visited Portland, Puget Sound and Vancouver's Island, and returning passed over the Northern Parise Railroad to St. Paul. Mr. Ives was accompanied on the trip by Mr. E. A. Wickes, a director of the Canada Southern Railway.

John S. Williams, of Indiana, who has been appointed Third Auditor of the Trensury, held the office of Appointnent Clerk of the Post Office Department thirty-six

Colonel Lamont, the President's private secretary, is somewhat improved in health, but is not expected to be able to resume his official duties before Monday. Colonel Lamont and his family are now guests at the White House, at the urgent request of Mr. Cleveland. It is expected they will accompany the Prasident to the Soldiers' Home in a few weeks.

Consul-General Van Buren left Japan January 28, on dck leave granted by Secretary Frelinghuysen, and sent

Secretary Endicott passed through here yesterday morning on his way to Washington. He said that his return to his post at the War Department had been hastened by pressing business, but would not say whether it was the Sheridan or the Panama matter that had shortened his Massachusetts visit.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A Western editor has recently discusage 1 all his comositors because he thinks the wages demanded an im-In the next issue of his paper he says: dEmanded by oWinG to the eXonbitant Wuges wrinters wE hyve concluded to do oUr oWn type skting in the fullwae.; and although we never leArned tipe Business! WE dO Nor see why gReat mesterY in the aRif"

The small boy now wears a scrapble smile of perfect happiness as he fluctuates between the baseball game, the skating rink and the circus. — [Philadelpaia Call. A buil fight took place in Havana on Easter Day in

honor of the resurrection of the Saviour.

Lost, strayed or stolen, from the Executive Mansien, washington, D. C., one liendricks. When last seen he had a wistful expression in his eye and a large bunch of applications in his coattail pocket. Anybody fluding him may return him to indiananoils, Ind., as there seems to be no use for him in Washington.—[Boston

The California papers are very happy because the excellence of California oranges at the New-Orieans Expo-

sition was noticed.

The Hon, Henry R. Pierson, of Albany, Chancellor of the Hoard of Resents of the University of New York, visited Harrisburg yesterlay to confer with the State officers and members of the Legislature concerning the completion of the work of marking the boundary line netween the States of New-York and Pennsylvania. This work has been going forward for some years under the direction of a commission representing both States, of which Chancellor Pierson is the head, and it is now nearly finished. The appropriation of \$3,000, which will be made without opposition, will complete it. Chancellor Pierson met with a cordial reception at Harrisburg, and found a ready disposition to co-operate in the work.—(Philadelphia Press. ition was noticed.

For fame let youthful poets sing Who feel not poverty's keen lash; I'd rather that the muse would bring Me my reward in solid cash. I'll gladly leave the fame to those Who for a living need not toli; Fame won't buy me a suit of clothes Or make the family kettle boll.

For the past two years the two sons of L. M. Crawford, a theatrical manager of Topeka, Kan., have had charge of all the details of his business. They are now but anxteen and fourteen years of age respectively, and are each on the road with a large theatrical troupe, of which they have the sole management. This is a some what extraordinary instance of business precocity, even in this wide-awake age. A new oath, that is said to be regarded by Chinese

A new oath, that is said to be regarded by Chinese witnesses as hopelessly binding, has been discovered. It is called the "yellow eath," and was employed for the first time in one of our courts jesterday. If the yellow oath shall justify the night expectations entertained of it, a long-fett want will be supplied. A red, white and bine oath of equal power is badly needed for Caucasian use.—[San Francisco Post.

A Paris paper says of a certain prima donna that she is so avarleious that she wouldn't sing her own baby to sleep for less than 2,000 france a night.

The Editor of The Frog Hollow Bugle, patent outside never feels so big with importance as when he gets an opportunity to say. "Our Minister to England," or "Our Minister to Germany" and he rings in the "our" so often in a dozen lines that about one tunered of his hundred and fifty readers really believe that the editor owns him. —¡Norristown Heraid.

THE NEW STREET SONG IN THE ETERNAL CITY. Is this Mr. Keiley, Who's not spoke of so highly, Whenever he's mentioned at home ?

Is't the same Mr. Keiley, Who spoke up so " riley About Victor Emmanuel of Rome ! Aye, 'tis Mr. Keiley, He slipped in quite slyly,

To a fat berth in old-rashioned Rome. Let us greet Mr. Keiley, As the Irish did Riley: Let us bundle him off to his home

Miss Emma Wixom Nevada, the American prima donna known to her intimates by the pet name "the sage-tea linnet," is alleged to be the writer over the signature of "Siva" of the interesting letters in The Chicago Inter-Ocean.—[Philadelphia Telegraph.

The country is gradually losing its interest in politics and is devoting all its attention to baseball. The April sun, which had borrowed from July some of

the April sun, which had borrowed from July some of its intensity, was pouring its mediting rays into the back-yard of the McGush family. Rosaind, with her hair in crimping pins, sat on the back piazza suggesting to her mother how the carpet should be properly flayed. "I think, ma," said she sweetly, "that right on that breadth that was in front of the sofa there is some dust yet."

"I should say so. When I was your age, young gentlemen know enough to wipe the mind of outside, rather than use the carpet for a door mat."

Rosalind, crushed, stole grievously lets the house and played "Chopin's Op. 15" in the minor key.—[Hartford Post.

A MOVING DAY NOCTURNE. A MOVING DAY NOCTURNE.

A topsy-turvy tunnit and a strange strife stirred.

A dusty, damazed dinner, and a wild wicked word.
The chronic carpet cleaning with a strong, stout stick,
The pipe that's so perplexing and the tack's tragge trick.
The subtle soap sequestered where the feet foot falls,
The pasty painted passage and the whitewashed walls.

A boundless bill to balance and a searred shin to scan,
A weak and weary woman and a man, meedy man.

—{Cl.1.sego Tribune.

A Mississippi paper wants the President to pardon Jefferson Davis for his participation in "the so-called rebellion."

In St. Louis they think that Mr. Joseph Pulitzer is angry with Mr. Bayard, because "Sir" Charles Gibson of that city was not made a Minister or a consul or something.

Belentific men hold seventeen distinct theories as to the cause of earthquakes. But any old Californian whit tell you that lust as soon as the house begins to shake, the scientists will skip out of the bath room and down the stairs, clad in a bathing-towel and a cake of soap, for all the world like the man who hasn't the faintest idea regarding the real cause of the disturbance.—[Som-erville Yournals Scientific men hold seventeen distinct theories as to

MUSIC-THE DRAMA.

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY.

At the third concert of the Oraterio Society, At the third concert of the Oratorio Society, which took place last night at the Acade my of Music under the direction of Mr. Waiter Damrosoit, Verdi'a Requiem Mass was performed. The occasion 1950 solowhich justified music-lovers in pleasant anticipations. The Mass, it will be remembered, was composed for the celebration in Milan of the first anniversary of Alessandro Manzoul, on May 24, 1874. In June of the same dro Manzoni, on May 24, 1874. In June of the same year it was given in the Paris Opera Comique, and afterward in London and Vienna under the direction of the composer. Everywhere it excited the liveliest interest and brought new distinction and fresh honors to the greatest of living opera composers. Its first performance in this city took place in St. Ann's Church on October 25, 1874, the solo

parts being in the hands of Henrietta Corradi, Octavie Gomien, Mr. Fritsch and Mr. Blum. Mr. Louis Dachauer directed this performance, which, however, was incomplete, inasmuch as the accompaniment, which is an integral part of the work, was played on the organ. Unthe gran part of the work was played on the organ. Conder these amspices the work was given twice, and then came the first complete performance on this side of the Atlantic. The date was November 17, 1874, the solo singers, Miss Marcel, Miss Cary, Signer Carpi and Signer Fiorini, of the Strakosch Opera Company. The chorus numbered about 150 voices, and Signor Muzio conducted the performance, which was moderately satisfactory. The andience was not a numerous one and there was less enthusiasm than was expected in view of the beauty of the music and the fact that it is the ripest product of Verdi's muse. Since then we do not recall a performance of the work here up to last night. In Cincinnati is was given once by a German society and afterward by the Festival Chorus under the direction of Mr. Tuomas, and it has been heard in several of the chief cities of the country. The Baitimore Oratorio Society will sing it to-night, Mr. Thomas being the conductor. It was to have been given by the New-York Oratorio Society on the 19th of February, but the death of Dr. Daurosch and the resulting disarrangement of the society's plans, Caused a postponement until last night.

The Requiem-has been the subject of much contradic-

tory criticism. If it were possible to arrive at the con-sensus of the most honest, importial and intelligent views, the product would probably be something like this: It can scarcely be called church music because of the odor of stage lamps which ellings to it; but it is more churchlike than Rossini's admired "Stabat Mater," and is consistently serious, impressive and beautiful. We can even conceive it possible that it should awaken devotional feelings in persons who are sus-ceptible to lovely melodies and suave harmonies and who take a sentimental view of religion. It is the fruit of Verdi's most advanced and most admirable period in composition. When it was announced that the composer of "La Traviata" and "-Il Tovatore" had composed a requiem mass, the intelligence sent a shock composed a requiem mass, the intelligence sent a shock of the some mitigated the surprise considerable, for it disclosed that though the had changed his textual material Verdi was yet working on the old lines, or rather on the old lines modified by the loftler taste that first showed itself in "Aida." He had not left off being an opera writer, as he demonstrated by the dramatic manner in which he set to work upon the account division of the Mass whell, following the missal, is made up of the "Dies Irne." In its setting of the famous order upon the account division of the the portion of the kins setting of the famous order upon the second division of the portion of the kins setting of the famous order upon the second division of the portion of the kins setting of the strange of the contraction of the setting of the setting of the setting and the nearest realization that we have in mind of Dryden's suggestive lines:

The trumpet shall be heard on high. The dead shall live, the fiving die, And music shall untune the sky. Verdi does not achieve the terryfying realism which

Berlioz ravels in, but there is no denying that his use of trumpet fanfares throughout the "Tuba mirum," is really awe-inspiring, and that he reaches a great

Berlioz revels in, but there is no denying that his use of trumpet fanfares throughout the "Tuba mirum," is really awe-inspiring, and that he reaches a great height of musical expressiveness when he depicts the singefaction of death and nature in the b. singerase Mors stapebit et matura. The noisy beginning of this division of the Mass, with which he seems to have been so delighted that he repeats it before the final prayer for peace, is in the worst sense theatrical, and might better have been reserved for a chorus of demonstin some new opers. Compared with the effective phrase for base voice to which we have just adjuded, it shows how wide is the difference between mass music that is dramatic and that which is morely theatrical. Dramatic music has long had its place in the mass, especially in settings of the mass for the dead—which, in the sequence, contains the vehicle for a spirit which the solumn mass lacks.

Unfortunately some of the dramatically effective pertions of the Mass passed unperceived last night, though the performance was highly creditable. The solo voices predominate in the work, but the chorus has also much to do, and some of its work is exceedingly exacting. The singing of the choir showed that the death of Dr. Dampisch was not a crushing blow to the organization he called into being. Numerically the strength shows in the first concert of the season seems to have been maintained, and there has been no lose in power, precision and tono quality. The work was studied under Dr. Damposch, who, it will be remembered, at what was to be the hist rehearsal contracted a cold that brought about his death. His ideas were undomittedly reflected in the performance, Generally satisfactory, though not perfect, was the singing of the secious Miss Henson's voice has not dramatic breadth or power crought to do full justice to the soprano part, and she did not always show an understanding of the requirements of the music in the matter of taste and declamation, but her high notes were extremely bright and beaut

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

A revival of Mr. Boucicault's comedy of Old Heads and Young Hearts " was made last night at Wallack's Theatre and it was received with favor by a considerable audience. This play has been seen several times in the course of the season now drawing to a close, and the performance of it that is given by Mr. Wallack; dramatic company augments no new line of remark. The play has ever been one of the most agreeable products of Mr. Boucleauft's pen. It was built upon a French original, but the author infused into it something of the spirit of the "Vicar of Wakefield," cari-usly combined with a social flavor of Almack's. English society is, in certain particulars, marepresented in it, even to the extent of caricature; and perhaps the element of rural and pastoral simplicity, as shown by Jesse Kurul, is made a little tinsipid by excess. An interesting story and welllittle (Insipid by excess. An Interesting story and wellcontrasted characters, however, combined with fluent
and often sparkling dialogue, make it always a welcome
piece; and with Mr. Gilbert as Jisse flural, and Miss
Coghlan is Lady Alice Howthorn, its representation
inevitably possesses pathos and brilliancy. Mr. Gilbert's
benigmant and scattle performance of the kind-hearted,
blundering clersyman was deeply enjoyed last might,
and Miss Rose Corhian acted with delightful dash and
vigor. "Old Heads and Young Hearts" with be three
times repeated, and it will close the season at this
theatre on Saturday night.

WHAT IS MINISTER FOSTER TO DO IN SPAIN!

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The return of Minister Foster to Spain causes much talk in Washington, as new points are brought out from time to time. The New-York Times, brought out from time to time. The New-York Times, while Mr. Foster was in New-York, printed a statement that he was going back to sell his household effects. A letter received here from Mairid says that Mr. Foster offered all his effects of that character for sale, before his return to this country, for \$100, but could only get a bill of \$75. Among those who make a study of Spanish affairs credence is given to the story that Mr. Foster Invors the scheme to purchase Cuba for \$150,000,000, and that his return was in that interest. In the light of past action no Congress is likely to pass an appropriation of any amount for the purchase of Cuba, the general feeling being that William H. Seward was right when he said the island would eventually drop into our lap like ripened fruit.

Curious.

when he sain lap like ripened fruit. Washington, D. C., April 29, 1885.

DEMOCRATS ON THEIR OWN ADMINISTRA-TION.

BITTER CENSURES, AND NO MORE TALK OF WAIT-ING TO GIVE MR. CLEVELAND A FAIR TRIAL

ING TO GIVE MR. CLEVELAND A FAIR TRIAL.

United States Senator Englis, in The New-Orlean State.

"You can say for me, and you cannot put it too strongly, that in my judgment Mr. Cleveland that far, from a beaseratic standpoint, has been a complete one and huministing failure.

"The whole truth of the matter is that Mr. Cleveland to tally lacking in information respecting the condition of affairs in the South and West, and in relying entering on the fever-ish advice of a couple of 'Mugwamp' pages in New-York cley, who are just as ignorant as as is regarding those important sections. It is now no longer a matter of distribution of offices and Government peronage, but a question of party principle, and the Democratic in the full significance of the term or that Mr. Cleveland and his Cabinet shall fall and be burned beneath the ruins they have made."

From The New-Yerk Herald.

beneath the ruins they have made."

From The New-York Herald,
We are convinced that the animalstration would make a mistake if it should send Mr. Kelley, with his recent, uttered and very oftensive epinious as to the status of this Government, to represent it any where abroad.

From The New-York Scening Peal.

Yet this roaring, ranting friend of "Liberty" had the brane four years later to mount the stump is order to do nounce the Italians for their unwillingmas to submit is priests rule, under the compulsion of foreign bayoness dore nimself as the representative of a Government founded on "a gross and bloody violation" o. his own rights, to a Government guilty of a gross and bloody